north light that streamed coldly through

Mme. Lehmann, though, had nothing to fear. Her white lmir, which she wears in a loose coil on the back of her head, looked silvery and her high color and dark eyes seemed to make her a nobler figure han ever. Her face is youthful in its tints and its expression is agreeably softened by the color of her hair.

A pile of manuscript lay before her. Part of it was immaculate, without an erasure or correction. Near it was another pile covered with changes the writer had

"I am writing a book," the singer said, she looked up from her desk, "and the most astonishing thing about it is that I am writing it myself. Most prima donnas have somebody also to write their books, but you can see that this one is the work of Lilli Lehmann and nobody else. I don't

believe in writing books by proxy." Mme. Lehmann's book is a treatise on ber art, illustrated by criticisms of the great singers of the day.

Writing is not easy to me," she said, in spite of the fact that I have written so But I must have something to say. When I have something on my mind. I can write without difficulty. But I must feel that I have something to say and even then I must work hard, as you may see from this manuscript. I have been over t again and again and have not got it per-

ect yet."

Mme. Lehmann rose from her desk and

Then put the precious manuscript away. Then she put on the table a volume in German that looked as if it must consist of a thousand pages. In reality it contained only about

"That is what I alternate with my writing," she said. "It is a volume on the science of speech and is intensely interesting. I have already read the first volume and learned a great deal. But I am able to read only a few chapters a day, as it is so abstract and scientific."

The book marked another difference between Mme. Lehmann and the ordinary prima donna. No vellow-back French novel supplied her literature. She was finding diversion in a book by one of the difftingen professors.

finding diversion in a book by one of the Göttingen professors.

"Since I left here?" she repeated in answer to a question. "Why, I have not sung a great deal, as I like to limit my appearances. I could have been everywhere in Europe but for that reason. I give every year about twelve song recitals in Berlin, and I also sing several times in the opera there. Last year I went to Vienna and Leipsic also, but I don't like to get too far away from my home in Berlin. I love that better than any place else and am always happiest when I am there.

"The most delightful artistic experience I have had since I was last in this country was at the Mozart festival last August at Saalzburg. The whole affair was charming. We sang 'Don Giovanni' twice and there were two concerts by the members

was at the Mozart festival last August at Saalzburg. The whole affair was charming. We sang 'Don Giovanni' twice and there were two concerts by the members of the Vienna Philharmonic. I have a piace in the mountains only an hour from Salzburg and go there for two months every summer."

was there that she began her career before she went to Bayreuth to sing in the first
performances of the "Nibelungen Ring."

"I am liked there," she said, "bccause I
have always tried to fill every promise I , and this is especially true since I to give song recitals there ten years

ago. I have always arranged my programmes in a way that the public enjoys.

I never make them too long, and that
has much to do with the success of a song recital. Now that this form of musical entertainment is becoming so popular singers should learn that it is fatal to make remember recitals given by the fa-

Amalia Joachim, who was the first to make these concerts popular. She would put on the programme thirty-five acongs. Think of that Then she would of course sing some of them twice. Think of keeping an audience sitting nearly three hours listening to one person! I try to limit my recitals to about an hour. "I have naturally no new compositions,

because there are no new composers. I don't know any man in Germany who is to be a composer of the future, unless it be Richard Strauss, who may become a great composer, if he does not go crazy. But I suppose every young composer has to go through the days of extravagance in his youth.

used to tell me about Richard Wagner during the days he spent in Leipzig. She was singing in the opera there and knew him well. He was constantly bringing *They were as unusual as any of the

things that Strauss ever wrote and my mother used to laugh at him and his songs then. Unfortunately she never kept any of them and they were all destroyed After her death we looked everywhere for them, but not a trace of them was to

produce a composer introcinately. Mine Lehmann continued "She bad one Wagner and that was a great deal. The papularity of his operas is greater than ever "New the Prince Regent's Theatre in Mu-New the Prince Regent's Theatre in Mu-nich is to attempt to rival the Bayreath Theatre in the performance of the Wagner operas. I cannot see that either of these theatres will have any effect on the other Birangers who go to Bayreath will also go to Minick and vice versas. If will not be Bayreath's Mine Wagner may be the challent rules of Bayreath will not be

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CHAT WITH LILLI LEHMANN.

SHE TELLS OF MUSIC AND SINGERS IN GERMANY.

No New Composers—Richard Strauss's

Future—Bayreuth's Bival at Musich
—Apotheosis of Siegfried Wagner
—Mne. Lehmann's American Protegree.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann sat at her desk
with the light falling over her shoulder
in the most hygienic fashion. This was
not surprising in Mme. Lehmann as she
the would faint. And she did not understand until I explained to her what the
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day.'
That is the sort of atmosphere in which

day.'

That is the sort of atmosphere in which he lives and composes his operas.

"There are no new singers in Germany of great importance. There is none that has not been heard here, with the exception of Ellen Gulbranson, who sings at Bayreuth and Berlin. The younger Wagner singers are not of the same heroic race as their predecessors.

"Some of them have voice and others have temperament, but few of them have all the qualities that go to make up the singers of the type who created the Wagner röles first and sang them during the first generation. But it is not surprising that there should be so few of such singers.

"They possessed a great combination of talents. They were not ordinary singers, and of course their successors are not to be found in a short time."

Mme. Lehmann has now under her instruction in Berlin an American contralto, from whom she expects remarkable results.

"If," the singer added, with a note of discouragement in her voice, "if she will only study long enough. But the Americans are so impatient. They want to get started immediately. When they complain over one year of study, I tell them that it took thirty years for me to learn what I know now. But they are all eager to begin the career.

"Some of the American girls who have sung in Berlin made a good impression, but how can one's talent be judged by one rôle? It takes at least a year or more to judge of a person's talent.

"One performance will never reveal it. Yet we hear of the appearance of a girl and that she is said to have made a success, as if it were possible to tell from one character what sort of career she was going to have.

"Of course, it is the original study that course most altenus a woman learns

one character what sort of career she was going to have.

"Of course, it is the original study that counts most, although a woman learns much from practice on the stage. One woman said to me that she would give song recitals and not go into opera if it took so much time. While it may not be necessary to have sung in opera to give song recitals successfully, the singer with the operatic experience will always have the advantage.

"Amalia Joachim was not an opera singer in her later career, but she began with Pauline Lucca in the chorus of the Vienna Opera House. She used to sing with Lucca and one other the choruses of the three youths in "Il Flauto Magico." The experience in acting that one acquires in opera is almost indispensable, im my opinion, to the successful giving of song recitals."

Mme, Lebmann lives still in her cottage, the cells it at Grunewald, half an hour

Mme. Lehmann lives still in her cottage, Mme. Lehmann fives still in her cottage, as she calls it, at Grunewald, half an hour from Berlin. There she is interested in her garden and seldom goes into the city when her artistic duties do not call her

"I neve go to the theatre," she said, "I neve go to the theatre," she said,
"unless there is something to see quite out
of the ordinary. And as that happens
rarely, I am seldom in Berlin. My sister
says that I live too much out of the world,
but I never was happy unless I could always be alone a great deal. That is the
great charm of our home in the Tyrol."

CAN'T ESCAPE THIS AGENT. A Typewriter Man Who Tackles Victime on the Street Cars.

It took place on a Sixth avenue electric car, bound uptown through the depart-ment store district. There was just one seat vacant when a short man, with twinkling eyes and a pleasant face, got on. Nobody paid any particular attention

to him until he turned over the cover of a big square box which he had planted on the floor between his feet and lifted out a typewriting machine of the compact kind. This he put on his knees.

Then he looked around the car with a n, put a piece of paper in the and began to tap away at the keyboard. "Just look at that man," was the thought

of every one. One small girl expressed the thought One small girl expressed the thought right out aloud to her mother and the man with the typewriter heard her say it.

"That's what I want you to do—look at me—" said the man, with a laugh. "It is strange, isn't it?"

Everybody in the car was looking at the man and the typewriter by that time. The conductor became so excited that he forgot to ring up two fares.

"S'pose you think I'm crazy," said he of the typewriter, in a distinct voice, which could be heard above the whiz of the motor and the rumble of the wheels. "Oh, no, I'm not. I'm merely making an experiment.

Periment.

'The makers of this typewriter assert that it is the very best in the market. One of its strong points, as claimed by the manufacturers, Messes Blank and Blank, and is that it is portable really portable can be carried around. Well, I have it here on my knies. Doesn't look very heavy, does 17 No, it isn't heavy.
Of course one's knees aren't the best table on earth, but even here I am able to do what in slang parlance might be

The typewriter man's eyes wandered

The typewriter man's eyes wandered until they hit on a portly gentleman.

There's a prosperous business man, and the typewriter man, notiding at the portly man. Now he probably has several typewriters in his office, but I'll wager none of them is so good as this machine. I'm going to prove it. I don't suppose my friend there is anything but reserved and dignified, and he probably wouldn't blink of distating a letter right here in a car before you all, so I'll distate it for him and write it at the same time. Now, and is rattled off this letter.

He is a string impression and will not the man. All girls should write on type artists and will not go them to sing mathing sown though it be at the great the market will distant. Themese, This proof a relation of the market will distant. The ingle your humanish man. However, a follows, and this is what he accounted until a complete the first accy. Carther, I seems to the shorter the shorter to controlled of about the shorter to controlled of added expansion. It is also that the shorter the controlled of added expansions. It is present the controlled to the shorter than the controlled accounts the controlled accounts and respectively extend the controlled ways the said the shorter than the controlled ways the said than the said that the controlled the said that the said the sai

then up among chestnut and oak sprouts over moss-covered rocks, through more cedar and pine, and on over Chestnut Hill, until all habitations are left far behind.

These vast east Pennsylvania forests are owned by iron men, some single tracts of woodland under one control being eight miles long straight away. A veteran mountaineer led the way through this vast solitude of trees. After an hour's tramp he pointed up the mountain among the rocks and said:

"See that smoke curling up against that bunch of scrub oak? There's where the colliers now are."

The visitors saw puffs of blue smoke swirling in the frosty air and fading away n the glory of the crimson and gold autumnal foliage that had not yet fallen from the limbs. The dogs were impatient to be off, but the woodman, with ropes kept them well in hand.

The boss collier, an old friend, was grimy

land gray. He heartily extended his broad hard palm, saying

"Well, and did you get here at last. Glad of it, but I never expected you'd brave it. You're just in time, too. We're laying out a 60-cord pit. The the dogs in the brush and put your guns in the cabin."

The boss collier led the way to his earth covered hut. Inside the door the two bunks on the left were for his guests. The guns were placed therein. The collier took from a tin box a few sandwiches of bread and cold bacon. From an earthen jug he poured sweet cider into tin cups.

"You'll likely want a hite after your long tramp," said the collier.

Only hungry men after a lengthy jog in the forest in the frosty air of November can fully appreciate a luncheon of this kind served in a collier's cabin. The cider drunk, the sandwiches were disposed of as the visitors followed the old collier out to a clearing where his companions were "Well, and did you get here at last. Glad

drunk, the sandwiches were disposed of as the visitors followed the old collier out to a clearing where his companions were stepping off and staking out the 60-cord pit he had spoken of. He explained:

"This stake in the centre of this hearth is to be the middle of the pit. You see the hearth is flat and level as a floor. Now, I will step off five paces from the centre stake, and here I'll drive a stake."

Then the collier stepped off five paces from the opposite side of the centre stake. Then he quartered it, and staked off a complete circle like spokes in a wheel.

"Now," he said, "that's to be the circular size of the bed or hearth of this pit. A 60-cord pit is the largest we do. Next we stake off the pen in the middle of the hearth. It is three cornered, where no cord wood is to be piled, and where we put the chips in to light the fire.

"The men bring in the wood from among the rocks and ridges as fast as we lay it on the hearth regularly around the pen, stand it up, and pile it systematically so as to allow the heat to get through and through. After the cord wood is all piled in it is a sight to see.

"We call it setting in the wood, and when

through. After the cord wood is all piled in it is a sight to see.

"We call it setting in the wood, and when the whole thing's been rounded off like a great big oven, we lap it off, then leaf it, black it over with charcoal dust, then cover it all with green earth and smooth it over."

The operation of setting the wood and covering it with forest leaves, charcoal dust from other pits and green earth, was watched with interest. As one charcoal pit is prepared, so are all. As it was done a century ago, it is done now in these hills.

When all was ready chips that had been gathered from the cut wood tracts were piled into the pen from the top and the match was applied. When the fire had well caught, everything at the top was covered with earth and the process of charcoal burning was begun. In a short time smoke appeared oozing, as it were from the cearth.

The colliers were on the watch for mulis or openings at the top and the port holes at the bottom. Mulis are usually forced by the action of the fire, and they must be kept closed with earth to keep out the draft, and prevent a biaze. Day

out the draft, and prevent a bizze. Day and night the colliers are on the watch.

After the big 60-cord mound had been fairly set going, the boss collier said:

"It will take about eighteen days to coal her down. We can begin the rake off as soon as she's coaled down."

At least a dozen smoking charcoal pits were counted from the top of the hill, the majority being 45-cord pits. The first meal in the cabin was served at 3 o'clock. One of the colliers prepared it over a charcoal fire. coal fire.

consisted of new potatoes, sliced and fried in hot fat; fried bacen, black coffee, bread and butter and some apples. The food was served on tin plates, the coffee in tin cups.

Each man sat on a block of wood, chair

Fach man sat on a hoose of work chair-high, at a rough table, on which there was no cloth. Portions were piled high and the collier said he thought their French fried potations were the best in the world. The visitors enjoyed their first meal in the cable to the heat.

cabin but asked that the door be kept open owing to the heat.

The next hour was devoted to a rabbit hunt, but it was too late in the day. As night fell upon the forest the party clustered about the big pit, it pipes and while the owls hooted the visitors listened to the stories of the colliers and their odd night experiences in the hills.

Letting down to the business of charconing the boss collier said the men received the colliers as cord to cut wood dust

coaling the boss collier said the men re-coived 45 cents a cord to cut wood dust now, though, he had known the price to be as low so 25 cents. A collier cuts from one to three cords of wood a day, and piles

The men who bring in the wood get from no to th cents a cord. Three collers can pile about fifty cords a day in a pit. The come or pit is about ten feet high. A fifty-cord pit bakes about fourteen days to coal. Many of the pieces of wood, four jost long " said the collier, " are charred in one solid piece and we take them out unbroker. Those solid pieces are laid at one side and Phone could phones are take them out unbreaker, when the big higher wagning are nearly filled with tricken copy we lay the solid necess on try. It makes a good trim of but the load.

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"then core of amand mond will provision
proved transfer-five translates of coast \$1 the main front. Look work, from of the

and 'round and some of the scared chickens in the tree looked down and watched that fox. Their eyes followed him as he went around and then one of the big hens got giddy and down she fell.

"Just as the foe was about grabbing the hen we fired and killed both. We gave the hide and tail for the hen, and there you are."

hen we fired and killed both. We gave the hide and tail for the hen, and there you are."

The colliers had the fat hen stuffed with chestnuts. There was plenty of gravy for the roast sweet potatoes. They had sliced raw tomatoes with cut celery and onions over them and had some cold ale in bottles.

After the dinner another inspection of the coal pit followed. There was more pipe smoking on a log about the pit, and at midnight the cabin was cleared to turn in. All hands bunked on beds of brown leaves, keeping their clothes on. Old-fashioned coverlets and gray army blankets constituted the bunk furnishings.

The boss coaler was asked whether there were any snakes in the cabins. He replied:

"No, you can gamble on it. There are three toads in this cabin. As long as we see our pet toads there ain't any snakes about. When the toads disappear we know that snakes got 'em.

"If we can't find the snake we just get a lot of old leather shoes or cast-off harness, take off the stove pipe, put the leather on the hot coal fire, get out and shut the cabin door tight. The stench of the burning leather is so stiffing that snakes can't live. We get rid of rattlers in that way. Then we air the cabin again and get more toads.

"The toad is a sort of snake barometer. The cabin is built of poles on end. Leaves are piled thick on the outside and these are then covered with earth. Being well protected from without the cabins of the colliers are warm."

Well tired out the visitors forgot all about rattlers, and slept until dawn, when they were aroused to give the dogs a two-hour run for rabbits. Eleven rabbits were brought in. The long and pleasant autumn on the mountain had made the cottontalis fat. Three were parboiled and then fried for breakfast.

The second day was devoted to visiting it the appendent of the sitting in the neighborhood.

fat. Three were parboiled and then fried for breakfast.

The second day was devoted to visiting all the charcoal pits in the neighborhood and shooting at whatever game was in sight. Some old colliers were found in the thickness of the forest chopping down trees, nine hours a day, earning about 70 cents a day. They were sun-browned and apparently contented.

These colliers live in stone houses, rent free, the owners of the lands taking this course just to keep their good hands from moving away. Big black charcoal wagons are all about the hills. The drivers get two cents a bushel to haul the coal from the pit to the forge. No one is allowed to cut any green wood. Colliers at their homes can use all the dry wood they want.

Amusements among the colliers in the

any green wood. Colliers at their homes can use all the dry wood they want.

Amusements among the colliers in the hills are rare. In fact, they have none. They only know work from month to month, and talk coal always. They are divided into night shifts to watch for mulls.

It is a lonely, desolate work at best, and for weeks the colliers see no one but themselves and the boss. Being in pure air and having plenty of rough exercise, they thrive on their cabin fare and live to good old ages.

MEDICINE FROM THE PALACE Solicitude of the Emperor When Li Hung

Chang Was III Twelve Years Ago. An Issue of the Pekin Gazette in 1881 contained an official statement saying that Li Hung Chang had caught a severe cold which affected the muscles of his face and produced great thirst and redness of the eyes. He first obtained twenty days' leave from his official duties and subsequently two extensions of a month each on which occasions the Emperor expressed great solicitude for his health and urged him to procure the best medical aid available. The Gazette continues:

"Prince Chun, the Prime Minister, sent him twenty pills, which had been specially prepared in the palace, one of which was to be taken every day before food. Externally he applies a lotion to dry his tears and internally he takes medicine to promote circulation. Li expresses himself profoundly grateful for the many tokens of sympathy which he has received from the throne and assures the Emperor that nothing is further from his intention than to take his ease at such a moment as the

"Though he has been on leave so long he is daily occupied in transacting busihe is daily occupied in transacting business and has often forgotten to take his food until after the going down of the sun. All through the stillness of the night his mind has been troubled with the thought

had read this report and written after it with his own hand:
"We have carefully perused the above and must again urge upon the patient to be still more careful in sparing himself anxiety and labor and to continue a course of medical treatment in the hope that his early restoration to health may remove the earnest solicitude which we feel in

A Project for One in New England, to Embrace Parts of Three States.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal There is talk of a national park in New Fingand, including part of Maine, as a fores eservation. The entire area of forest reservaions and parks approximates fifty million erves in that no lumbering can be carried or within them, and their game animals are protected. The mining laws do not apply within their territory, except in Mount Rainier Park, and they are in care of Government troops The forest reservations, on the other hand, are administered by the Secretary of Maine and New Hampshire already have Stat and forestry commissions, and it might be practicable to secure their concention in the s suggested

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permit the new of private forests that communicating with intelligence such cutting as After we saint off a load we cover up

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5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pitts-burg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Totedo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PAOIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg. Cleveland. Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville).
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND THE SOUTH.
7:56, 8:26, 8:53, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets). 10:20 (Dining Car), 10:56 (Dining Car).
8:26 (Dining Car), 2:26 (Congressional Cortlandt Streets). 10:20 (Dining Car), 0:25 (Congressional Lim., all Parior and Dining Cars), 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:26 (Dining Car), 4:2

all Parior and Dining Cars., 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:58 (Dining Car), 2:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 8:25, 4:25 P.M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—Ford Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:56 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—1:35 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:36 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parior Cars and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:36 P. M. week-days.

FOR OLD POINT GOMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:35 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:36 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parior Cars and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:35 P. M. week-days.

FOR points on New York and Long Stranch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station). 8:35 A. M., 4:35 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:24 Ul and 4:55 P. M. Sundays. 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.). 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:340, 4:20 and 5:10 P. M. Sundays. 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. 6:20), 7:25, 7:35, 8:25, 8:35, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:25 (Dining Car), 1:35 (Dining Car), 1:35 (Dining Car), 3:35 (Sign.), 1:35 (Dining Car), 3:35 (Sign.), 1:35 (Dining Car), 3:35 (

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South fr) five minutes earlier than below, except as not 7:15 a. m. 15:45 p. m. 9:10 a. m. 1:20 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 14:00 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

1*4.80, 17:30, 18:30, 19:30 *10:30, 11:30 A. M. 11:30, 11:30, 13:30, 14:30, 14:30, 14:30, 14:30, 15:30, 7:30, 60:30, 119:25 P. M. *12:15 mdt. 17:30, \$9:30, \$19:25 P. M. *12:15 n.dt.

**BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

1*4:30, 8:300, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., \$13:00, *130, *3:40,

5:300, *7:300 P. M., *12:15 n.dt.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261,

481, 13:30, 12:34 Broadway: 182 5th av., 787 6th av.,

25 Union Sq. West, 1:35 East 12:5th st., 273 West,

17:5th st. 243 Columbus av., New York: 4 Court st.,

344, 800 Fulion st., Broaklyn: 98 Broadway, Williamsourg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

19:10m Liberty st. only. *Dally *Dally, except Sanday. Sunday.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. Leave New York City. Liberty St. South Ferry.

CALIFORNIA

Leave New York. Arrive Los Angeles.
Nov. 19th. Nov. 28d.
Dec. 17th. Dec. 21st.
1902. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square.

ARIZONA. MEXICO. NEW MEXICO. CALIFORNIA, Hawai'an Idand. Japan, China, Philippine: and Around the World. Hart Bearded tts.

"SUNSET LIMITED

Bartreads.

Pennsylvania

RAIL-ROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

By The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, and M. Past Mall.—Limited to two Buffer Cars New York Taxon Response Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg. Steeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

Batterada.

NEW YORK CENTRAL,
Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St., New York, as follows:
Leave New York.

8:15 A. M. Mall and Paper Train.

8:200 A. M. Syracuse Local. (6:23 P. M. 8:30 A. M. Day Express. (10:30 P. M. 8:46 A. M. Past Mall. (10:00 P. M. 11:30 A. M. Rutland Express. (17:00 P. M. 11:30 P. M. Albany and Troy Fiver. (11:10 A. M. 7:335 P. M. Albany and Troy Fiver. (11:10 A. M. 7:335 P. M. Albany and Troy Fiver. (11:10 A. M. 7:335 P. M. Albany Special. (1:30 P. M York

Mail and Paper Train

7:00 A M

Syracuse Local

10:25 P M

Empire State Express

10:00 P M

Past Mail

10:00 P M

Day Express

17:00 P M

Rutland Express

17:00 P M

Southwestern Limited

6:00 P M

Albany and Troy Flyer

11:10 A M

Albany and Troy Flyer

11:10 A M

Albany Special

10:00 A M

Detroit Special

10:00 A M

The Lake Shore Limited

6:25 P M

Western Express

10:00 A M

St. Louis Limited

2:35 P M

Western Express

10:00 A M

Montreal Express

10:00 A M

Montr

Monday. HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. ard 2:35 P. M., Daily, except Sunday to Pittsdeld: Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway.

25 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus Ave., 183 W. 125th St. Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station and 135th St. Station, New York 238 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "300 35th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON SPRINGFIELD LINE, BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
W York Central & Hudson River R. R., Les

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee, Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth avenue and 42d street, New York, as follows:
Leave Arrive New York Springfield. Boston, 19:00 A. M. 12:45 noon. 3:39 P. M. 12:30 noon. 3:39 P. M. 5:49 P. M. 5:49 P. M. 5:40 P. M. 5:100 P. M. 3:11 A. M. 6:15 A. M. Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 413 and 1216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d st., N. R. 7:10 A M—For Interm. points to Albany & Montt. 11:20 A M—10 Hudson River & Molawk Exp. 1:200 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chl. & St. Louis. 2:45 P M—20r. Lim. for Detroit, Chl. & St. Louis. 3:45 P M—20r Roch., Buffalo, Clevel'd & Chleagu. 7:45 P M—For Syra, Roch., Nag. Falis, Det. & Chl. Dally. (Dally, exceptSunday, Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at 10:45 A. M.; 2 at 15:00 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at 11:20 A. M.; 2 at 15:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

P. S. BLODGETT. C. E. LAMBERT. Gen'l Pass'r Agent. Post Office Motice.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending November 16, 1601, will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows: PARCELS POST MAILS close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post mails for Germany close at 6 P. M. Wednesday, per steamship Cassel, via Bremen. Regular and Supplementary mails close at For-eign Branch half hour later than closing time shown below (except that Supplementary Mails for Eu-rope and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at Foreign Branch).

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 8:30 A. M. for ITALY direct, per steamship Liguria (mail must be directed "per steamship Liguria").

WEDNESDAY—At 8:30 A. M. for IRELAND, per steamship Oceanic, via Queenstown (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per steamship Oceanic"); at 6:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Philadelpida, via Southampton; at 10 A. M. for RELGUM direct, per steamship Southwark (mail must be directed "per steamship Southwark").

THURSDAY—At 7 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZER-LAND, ITALY SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT. GREECE, BRITISH INDIA and LORENZO MARQUEZ, per steamship La Savoie, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per steamship La Savoie"). TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY. -At 5 A. M. for EUROPE, per steam TURDAY.—At 5 A. M. for EUROPE, per steam ship Lucania, via Queenstown: at 7 A. M. for ITALY direct, per steamship Hohenzoller (mail must be directed "per steamship Hohenzollern"): at 7:30 A. m for NETHERLAND direct, per steamship Amsterdam (mail must be directed "per steamship Amsterdam", at 9:30 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steam ship Ethiopia (mail must be directed "pe steamship Ethiopia").

 PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Sam-ples for Germany only. The same class of mall matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her. by her.

After the closing of the Supplementary TransAtlantic Malls named above, additional Supplementary Malls are opened on the plers
of the American, English, French and Germau
steamers, and remain open until within Teu
Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Leave New York City. Liberty St.

Chicago Pittsburg. '4:39 a.m.
Chicago Pittsburg. '1:215 ngt. '1:215 p.m. Diner.
Chicago. Pittsburg. '1:215 ngt. '1:215 p.m. Diner.
Chicago. Pittsburg. '1:215 ngt. '1:215 p.m. Diner.
Pittsburg. Cleveland '1:30 p.m. '1:25 p.m. Diner.
Pittsburg. Cleveland '1:30 p.m. '1:25 p.m. Diner.
Chicinant. St. Louis. '1:200 p.m. '1:25 p.m. Diner.
Chicinant. St. Louis. '1:215 ngt. '1:210 ngt.
Chicinant. St. Louis. '1:200 p.m. '1:25 p.m. Diner.
Washington. Baito. '1:200 p.m. '1:25 p.m. Diner.
Washington. Baito. '1:200 p.m. '1:25 p.m. Diner.
Washington. Baito. '1:200 p.m. '1:25 p.m. Diner.
Chicinant. St. Louis. '1:200 p.m. '1:25 p.m. Diner.
Washington. Baito. '1:200 p.m. '1:25 p.m. Diner.
Chicinant. St. Louis. '1:200 p.m

ern Brazil must be directed per scenario Caprillo SATURIDAN At B A. M. supplementary 0.59 M. for POHETO RICO, CURACAO and V. ZUELA, per steamship Caracas must be directed ateamship Caracas. at 9.30 A. M. supplementary 10.30 A. M. for POHETAN 1.81, JAMAICA, NAVANILLA and CANTAGE per steamship Airne (mail for costs Rica be directed per steamship Airne (mail for costs Rica Manta Manta, per steamship Airne (mail for costs Rica data Manta, and A. M. osupplementary 10.30 A. M. saturation of the steamship Airne (mail for costs Rica data Manta, and and Manta, per steamship Manta Havana, at 10 A. M. for CHEA, per steamship Marayal, at 10 A. M. for CHEA, per steamship Marayal at 10 A. M. for MEXIVER. Mails for Newfoundland by

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EQUITHERN PACIFIC CO.,

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